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tended to.

distance sending us the names of fou bers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis ication inserted unless accompanied by No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

25 Office on Main street, next door to the old Jack-en Hotel.

THE POST.

ATHENS, PRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1858. NOTES OF THE BANKS OF TENNESSEE, By the Planters' Bank.

Union Bank,
Planters' Bank,
Merchants' Bank,
Farmers' Bank,
Bank of Paris,
Bank of Commerce,
Bank of the Union,
THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND
By the Bank of Ten
Bank of Tennessee,
Planters' Bank,
Union Bank,
Bank of America,
Bank of Chattanooga,
Bank of Memphis,
Bank of Paris,
Bank of the Union,
Buckly Bank.

see and the Union Bank

Bank of Memphis, Northern Bank of Tonn. Bank of America, Citizens' Bank, Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of Middle Tenn.

New York, May 26,-The Rail Road Convention has adjourned. An order has been obtained from the Postmaster General for conveying one daily mail from New York to New Orleans via the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road, for one year, commencing July 1st, and for double daily service after the expiration of the year. A semi-monthly California mail has also been ordered via New Orleans and the Tehuantepec route, connecting with the mail above mentioned. It is believed that this arrangement will shorten the time to San Francisco ten days.

WASHINGTON, May 26 .- In the Senate to day the fifteen million dollars loan bill was passed, without the home valuation amend-

New York, May 27 .- The British and North American Steamship Africa, has arrived, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, May

The Derby Ministry had been sustained in the House of Lords by nine majority against the resolution of censure. [This refers to Government in publishing their dispatch to the Governor-General of India.]

A debate on the same question was progressing in the House of Commons.

Successful experiments have been made with the Hughes' machine on the Atlantic cable. [The Hughes' Telegraph is the invertion of David E. Hughes, of Kentucky, and was patented in this country in 1855 and again in 1858, and the recent experiment is another evidence of the skill of American inventors.]

It is rumored that Lord Stanley will succeed the Earl of Ellenborough, and that Bulwer Lytton will take the Colonial office.

AN OFFER FROM LIEUT. PORTER .- The repeated outrages on our vessels, by British cruisers, have induced Lieut. W. D. Porter, late of the United States navy, to suggest to the New York merchants to employ a pilotboat, armed with a long nine inch shell gun, to convey their vessels from the coast of Cuba. He volunteers his services, and pledges himself to return the fire of the British steamer Styx.

The people of Mississippi have washed their hands of banking. Through the instrumentality of these swindling rag shops, a stain blots and blurs her escutcheon, which water can never wash out, fire burn out, nor Time's all-gnawing teeth eat out.-Memphis

Just so. A democratic Legislature of Mis sissippi gave a banking carte blanche to every keeper of a doggery, gingerbread stand, candy-shop, blacksmith shop, tavern and to every other speculator or adventurer, with a capital from a ship-plaster picayune to a plantation and negroes. The State itself borrow ed five millions of money, establiseh a bank, scattered its bills like forest leaves in Autumn, suffered the bank to fail and repudiated the debt. "Through the instrumentality of" her democracy "a stain blots and blurs her escutcheon, which water can never wash out, fire burn out, nor Time's all-grawing teeth eat out." Her next step should be to wash her hands of democracy-come up and pay her honest debts-and take her proper position among the proudest of her sisters.—

THE HORSE-TAMER'S SECRET DIVULGED. -It is rumored that Mr. Rarey, the American horse-tamer, uses a file of Congressional speeches to subdue the refractory animals put under his charge. After reading about a quarter of an hour, the quadruped gives in, promises an entire amendment of morals and manners if he will only stop.

The Savannah Georgian publishes a cumor that a band of Regulators in Florida, and along the Georgia line, have been taking the law into their own hands, and have hung some half dozen persons, for various offences, without judge or jury.

When you see an old man amiable, mild, equable, content, and good-humored, be sure that in his youth he has been just, gencrows, and forbearing. In his end he does not lament the past, nor dread the future; he forge fires in part at least put out, and every jury used." They returned a verdict of sui- a man had only one mother-in-law instead is like the evening of a fine day.

A NAVAL WAR WITH ENGLAND- the withdrawal of the supplies and demand DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-WHY ES-ITS RESULTS HERE AND THERE. [From the New York Herald.]

The resolutions introduced in the Senate yesterday, to confer power upon the President to protect the honor of the republic when delay would be incompatible with its dignity, will meet the appropriation of the country. The occurrence of a naval war with England at the present time, under the provocation caused by the recent flagitious outrages upon our commerce in the ports and waters of Cuba, is not only a thing not far beyond the bounds of probability, but is thing eminently desirable in the present

There has been no time for a long series our domestic trade is stagpant, through the effects of the late financial revulsion. Under the curtailment which our commerce with foreign nations has undergone for the past six months, there is probably not one third of the American interests affoat now that there was one year ago. Owing to the same cause, the five hundred millions of specie without a special act of Congress, in the country has left the healthy channels of circulation, and is in a large degree accumulated as a dead weight in our bank vaults. If we should now be carried into a naval

war with England it would have both a present and prospective effect upon us, which would in the aggregate be very advantageous. In a political point of view, it would stop at once all this senseless sectional agitation upon the slavery question. It would settle forever the tariff discussion, by stopping for a time our revenue from foreign trade, and force us at once into the system of direct taxation, which we are now rich enough to bear. It would necessitate the immediate construction of a wagon road to California across the shortest route; and if the war continued long enough, would build the railroad to the Pacific. It would settle forever this question of the right of visit upon the ocean, and place our flag upon a recognized and permanent footing. It would sweep away the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, probably bring Cuba into the Union, solve the hanging about Central America, abolish the last remnant of the African slave trade, and change the entire phase of our foreign affairs, by showing practically to the Powers

of Europe how little need the United States really has of their good will. But it is in its material point of view that the resolution introduced by the Earl of it would develope the greatest advantages given to production and trade here, by the cutting off of our foreign supplies, and the sudden demand by the federal government for every kind of material, our domestic industry would suddenly start into the most active life. Our cotton manufacturers would not only have the entire home demand for goods, but the supplies of cotton being cut off for England, the merchants of all the world would come here-for a time, perhaps, under other flags than ours-to buy the products of our looms. The demand for these would probably increase four-fold within a year; and instead of consuming six hundred thousand bales of cotton yearly, we might consume two and a half millions of bales .-These would come North, to employ the busy hands of our Northern population, through the rivers, canals and railroads of the interior, bringing to all of them a vast increase of traffic. Every interest attendant upon the manufacturers and the carrying trade would participate in their prosperity .-A similar result would attend the iron trade. with all its vast ramifications; the coal mining interest, the machine making, house building, and every other branch of mechanical skill, would experience the same new demand up-

> At the same time the necessities of government would give an impetus to the now accumulated specie. Loans would be called for, the proceeds of which would be immediately distributed among the mechanical and laboring classes, for the building of ships, easting of guns, making of clothes, preparng rations, and meeting the thousand requisitions of war; and war prices would at once infuse life and health into every branch of trade. Our merchant marine would be turned into privateers, and the officers and crews come home with pockets full of prize noney instead of primage. It would be suddealy discovered that we posses every kind of soil, climate and production within ourselves, and the development of home industry would become a passion throughout the country. In conjunction with these results we should cease the continual remittance of our specie abroad, and find employment for it at home; while the twenty or twenty-five millions now annually paid in Europe for interest on loans and bonds would be stopped altogether.

on it, and even the common laborer would

find suddenly on every side a call for his ex-

The results to England of a war with the United States would be directly the reverse of all this. While we should experience the same stimulus to our domestic industry that she did in her war with Russin, with her there would be a falling off in the supply of the staples of industry, and consequently a decrease of employment. Her commerce harrassed upon the ocean, her supply of cotton cut off, a cessation of trade and its specie balances from America to supply the drain upon her for her Eastern wars, the payment of the large amount of interest due from this branch of her internal trade feeling acutely cide in the ninth degree.

of America, would produce a political revolution in England that would overthrow all her aristocratical and oligarchical institutions .-Her political importance would follow the decline of her commercial superiority, and her relative position could never be replaced as it now is. The United States would acquire a political and industrial preponderance in the world from which she could not be

driven for ages. Such are some of the considerations that are beginning to be mooted in our political circles, under the pressure that all parties looked upon by many interests here as a acknowledge for a reconstruction of party organizations, and of new timber out of which to make new political platforms.-Most of them are beginning to recognize the of years past, and will not be for very many fact that a naval war with England would to come, when such a war would inflict up- be the readiest means of reconstructing our on us so little injury and bring so much ben- political systems, and of placing this country efit as now. Our foreign commerce has at once in a position of industrial, commerdwindled down to its minimum point, and cial and political preponderance. In this point of view, the resolutions introduced in the Senate vesterday will not be found too strong in many political and commercial circles, and the patriotic spirit of the entire community will endorse the policy of giving the President the power to prevent the repetition of outrages, and to obtain redress

> REPORTERS AND BOWIE KRIVES _The United States Senate was a little startled the other day, out of its dullness and dignity, by an accident. A reporter carelessly threw his overcoat over the rear railing which shuts off the reporters from the Senate below. It hanced that in the pocket of said overcoat there was a stout bowie knife, which was, by the impulse given to the coat, thrown with some violence below, striking the blade into Senator Hammond's seat, which was at that moment unoccupied. For a moment, the Senators were startled out of their propriety, and the Sergeant-at-Arms went up to the gallery, and arrested the proprietor of the oat, but when explanations were made be

THE ELLIOT-TYPE,-Robinson Elliot, at South Shield, (Eng.) has perfected and patented a process-originally suggested and partially realized by Havell in 1841-the special object of which is to produce photographic copies of the works of higher arts, in

The London Art Journal closes a very favorable notice of the invention, by stating: "The cheapness of the Elliot-type will enable every one to possess faithful copies of the rarest pictures by the old masters."

INDUSTRY.-Every young man should remember that the world has ever and always will honor industry. The vulgar and useless usting for want of exercise—the mistaken individual who pursues amusement as a relief to his enervated muscles, or engages in exerise that produces no useful end, may look with scorn upon the smutty laborer engaged in his toil. But his scorn is an honor. Honest industry will secure the respect of the wise and good among men, and yield the rich fruit of an easy conscience, and give that heart self-respect which is above all price.

A PROBLEM .- A problem is going the rounds, to wit: Multiply 25 cents by 25 cents. Although many assert and back their assertions with wagers that this proposition can be solved, it is maintained that it does not admit of a solution.

1. Because if cents can be multiplied by is simply ridiculous.

2. Multiplication is but the same thing as any number of things added to itself a given number of times, and in this case the first addition would be 25 cents added to itself 1

3. If 25 cents can be multiplied by 25 cents, of course 4 gallons of whiskey can be multiplied by itself, and the result would be 16 square gallons of "tanglefoot" which is worse than foolishness.

How TO CHOOSE A LOT OF FLOUR .- Good flour will pack in a ball, and not fall in powder, when a portion is pressed together in the hands. When a portion is thrown against a mooth perpendicular surface, it must stick in a lump, or at least not scatter in a fine powder. When a little of it is kneaded it should work dry and elastic, not soft and sticky. It rated, or that the vigilance of the French po should be of pure white, without a blueish tint. No minute black specks should be found on a close examination. A slight yellow or straw color is not a bad "algn."

WHAT IS SALARATUS!-Wood is burned o ashes, ashes are luxivated-ley is the resuit. Ley is evaporated by boiling-black salts is the residum. The salts undergo purification by fire, and the potash of comperce is obtained. By another process we hange potash into pearlash. Now put these n sacks and place them over a distillery wash tub, where the fermentation envolves carbonic acid gas, and the pearlash absorbs it and is rendered solid; the product being neavier, drier and whiter than the pearlask, It is now saleratus. How much salts of ley and carbonic acid a human stomache can bear and remain healthy, is a question for a saleratus eater. Some people may say saleratus will not harm the stomache. It is a

A PRINTER'S USUAL LUCK.-Last week a Cincinnati printer found \$250 in bills. Rich beyond his most sanguine hopes, he immediately put on a "aub" and determined to rusticate in the country for a month or so. Who shall describe his chagrin when after all his arrangements were made, he discovered that the bills were counterfeit.

"Jury," said a Western judge, "you kin go out and find a verdict. If you can't ment in favor of letting men marry their decountry denied, her cotton mills stopped, ber find one of your own, get the one the last

TABLISHED.

ome when that army was to be disbanded, and the veteran citizen soldier return to his ong-neglected home. But he was without orn-all wearied and wern-he was to be him by the country whose enemies he had conquored, and whose liberty he had achieved. Great and extensive discontent prevailed, and ere was danger of a general mutiny. Nevwas the address of Gen. to so severe a trial; but he firmly essayed the task, and his efforts were crowned with success. The spirit of patriotism was diffused through the army, as an emanation from his the liberties of America established upon a lasting foundation.
At Lancaster, Pa., there was a canton of

raw recruits, who refused to be appeased, and who refused to submit to be di by the terms which were rendered indispen able by the actual poverty of governme And venting their rage and vowing vengeance they took up the line of march for Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress was in session. When their approach was known at Philadelphia, Congress talled on the corporate authorities to provide the means of resistance and protection. The corporate authorities referred the question to the State authorities, and, pending the delay which intervened, the mutineers had reached the city.— The house in which the sessions were held was surrounded by the enraged soldiery.— The passways were blockaded with fixed bayonets, and a demand was made on the Council, who assembled in the same house, that the accounts should be settled in twenty minutes; and this message was accompaturned loose, with arms in their hands, free from all the restraints of law.

By some means, of which I am not distinctcape; and before they dispersed in confusion they agreed to re-assemble at Princeton, and for some time their future sessions were held determination seems very generally to have settled down in the public mind. At an early stage of the proceedings of the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, a resolution was adopclause insuring an adequate authority in the Federal Government for all the purposes of self-protection, which resulted in the clause now found in the Constitution establishing an exclusive jurisdiction within this district.

THE SCIENCE OF ASSASSINATION.—The terrible fate of Orsini and Pierri has not subdued the spirit which actuated the first of these murderers in his recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. He has left be-hind him some who are resolved to earn an infamous notoriety for themselves, by renew-ing his attempt "to rid the world of a despot." We have seen extracts from a letter recently we have seen extracts from a letter recently written in Paris, giving a full description of a hand grenade, one hundred of which have been completed in Paris, and are ready to be thrown at Napoleon III whenever an opportunity offers. They are described as a great improvement on those used by Orsini. The following is a part of the description:

"The lower part of the infernal machine is filled with powder, prepared in a manner

"The lower part of the infernal machine is filled with powder, prepared in a manner only known to the inventor, an ounce of which has more expansive force than one hundred pounds of the best Dupont. Above the powder is placed a thin plate of copper, furnished in the middle with a tube, through which the fire is communicated to a resinious material or kind of lava, which, once kindled, the articulated and which inspects. material or kind of lava, which, once kindled, cannot be extinguished, and which increases in intensity on the application of water, a single drop being sufficient to destroy life.—
The upper part of the instrument is drilled with holes filed with sharp steel points, with a piston and percussion cap, the explosion of which, communicating with the tube, ignites the whole of the deadly compound, and scatters destruction on all sides." ters destruction on all sides

The reason Orsin's projectiles failed of their object is said to be that they were not filled with "the lava" or unquenchable fire which some scientific assassin has since dis-covered. We would hope that the powers of the above instrument are much exagge lice will detect its possessors before they can have another opportunity of testing its qualities. The letter was written by one who is fanatical enough to believe that the "tyran-nicide" is a laudable act, and not, as all hon-est men must consider, cold-blooded, dastard-ly murder.—Jour of Com.

AN INCIDENT .- Near the corner of Washington and Franklin streets, yesterday after-neon, we noticed a man whistling for his dog. There was nothing remarkable in this, to be sure, but that which next attracted our atsure, but that which next attracted our at-tention might have been considered interest-ing, inasmuch as it caused many to laugh.— The object was a young lady in the enjoy-ment of very voluminous hoops, who appear-ed to be indulging in a terpsichorean enter-tainment of St Vitus order. But a decided motion below soon told the story of her ings, and various were the means of re lief that she adopted. At length she gave a suden jump forward, whereupon the lost dog appeared, and passed down the street with its owner, evidently highly gratified at regaining his freedom.—Boston Post.

"How old are you" said a magistrate to a German arraigned before him. "I am dirty." "And how old is your wife ?" "Mine wife is dirty-two." "Then, sir, you are a filthy couple, and I wish to have nothing further to do with you."

It is said that "an honest man is be lieved without an oath because his reputation awears for him." It may be added that a dishonest man is not believed with an oath for his reputation swears at him .- Prentice.

One argument in the British Parlisceased wives' sisters was-that by doing so PROFESSIONAL JURYMEN.

We see from the Rutherford Telegraph TABLISHED.

Hon. W. O. Goode, of Virginia, in a recent speech in the Federal House of Representatives, thus recites the history of the establishment of the seat of Government at Washington. It will be new, perhaps, to some of our readers:

We see from the Rutherford Telegraph, that his Honor, Judge Turner, has adopted the rule, not to permit the same panel of jurors to serve more than once during a twelve months. He diamisses all jurors who have served within twelve months to the holding of Court. His reason for adopting this rule, is to prevent what is called a professional some of our readers: at the close of the war of the Revolution, when our arms were triumphant, when the power of Britain was overthrown, and victory had perched upon our banners, the army which achieved this glorious triumph was left in a state of destitution. The time had come when that army was to be disbanded. nome when that army was to be disbanded, and the veteran citizen soldier return to his many of our Judges any accounts for so many of our Judges any accounts for so many strange and unnatural verdicts. This is the great evil which is attracting the attention of the public. It ought to be remedied. The remedy adopted by Judge Turner is to dissipanded and turned loose upon the world, without even a settlement of accounts. He year previous. We noticed that Judge Mar-tin, while holding Court at Manchester favored the same plan in order to get rid of The instructions of his Honor to the Sheriff, were to select such men as were not in the habit of lounging about the court house.—
The attention of our county courts should be directed to the same point. It is high time that this practice of having the same jurymen to serve as such nearly every court should be avoided. We think the remedy of Judge Turner a good one, and we hope to see all of our Judges adopting the same or similar regulations.—Shelbyville Consti-

> MARINE DISASTERS FOR APRIL.-The number of American sea-going vessels reported as totally lost and missing during the past month has amounted to thirty, viz: three ships, four barks, eight brigs, and thirteen schoopers lost and a brig and a schooper missing. The total value of the above vessels may be estimated about \$460,000 .-There were about fourteen hands on the two missing vessels when they sailed, and fourteen lives were lost with the other vessels.

The editor of a country paper, havind been taken to task by a female corres-pondent for noticing Dr. Hall's recipe to prevent ladies from taking cold—viz: "to keep the mouth shut"—hits back as follows: We never could make ourselves popula squeeze 'em behind the door, which they By some means, of which I am not distinct-ly informed, the members effected their es-with 'em at parties—take 'em to sleigh rides and treat 'em to ice cream, oysters, and 'kisses'—in short, attend ever so gallantly to all their wants save making them a direct offer—and the moment our back was turned there. After this mortifying outrage and flagrant insuit, Congress resolved that it was necessary to establish the seat of government in a locality and under circumstances where they might exert a power and authority em."

RUST IN OATS .- A very general complaint says the Columbus Times, is made by our planting friends in this vicinity of a disease that has recently appeared in the oats, and of the growing crop. In appearance and effect it resembles the same disease in wheat, and has made itself known this season for the first time within the recollection of our oldest and most intelligent planters. The extent of the malady we have not ascertained, but that it is quite general must be inferred from the fact of its existence in Baker and Calhoun counties, and in our vicinity, in this State, and in Russell and Macon counties Alabama. Our information does not embrace other localities, but we doubt not its prevalence elsewhere. The cause of it is not easy to comprehend for it is seen in all de. scriptions of soil, and alike in places which have been visited with abundant rains or have been afflicted with drought.

THE RABBIT TRADE OF FLANDERS .- It is almost incredible to what a degree of importance the rabbit trade has attained in Fianders within the last six or seven years. There are fifty thousand skinned carcasses of these animals exported weekly to England, more than two and a half millions annually; where they find a ready market as articles of food. The preparation and coloring of the skins give employment, in Ghent alone, to more than two thousand workmen, and, since the business sprung up, a few years ago, the export of these skins to America, France, and Russia, has become considerable.

NAPOLEON'S DEATH CHAMBER.—Rev. Henry Wood, a chaplain in the U.S. Navy, writing from St. Helena, says that in the room where Napoleon died, there is now a threshing machine in operation, and stalls for the horses that move it, in his bed chamber.

Lord St. Leonards, in his Hand Book, says-"I could without difficulty, run over the names of many judges and lawyers of note whose wills made by themselves have been set aside, or so construed as to defeat every intention they ever had,"

One of the editors of the Boston Post says: "We have enjoyed the world as much as others, but have never been happier than when a boy we found a partridge's neet with eleven eggs in it."

Goethe said that "man was the only bject that properly interests man." guess the old fellow was mistaken. Woman is a much more interesting object than man,

A GOOD THING TO HAVE ABOUT THE HOUSE Mrs. Gage, in a speech at the recent feminine convention, told the story of a woman who, having secured a second spouse that "nursed the baby," &c., very accommodatingly averred that "a husband was the next best thing about a house to the cooking

A Mrs. Ford, residing in Garbutts ville, near Rochester, N. Y., recently poison ed herself with arsenic because her husband broke her whiskey bottle.

Lightning rods take the mischief out of the clouds-enlightening rods take it

In the garden all the apple trees were in full bloom-they had made haste to put out "He is sick; that is insanity, a joyless in blossoms sooner than leaves; the little ducks | sanity, filled with anguish and evil dreams. it from her own paw; and if one cast his eye
over the fields, the grain was standing there
so incomparably green, and all the little birds
his sleep, uttering a horrible cry. He thrust were chirping and twittering, just as if it his sharp elbows into the sides of the sleeper were a great festival. And indeed one might | who lay next to him, and the latter turned say it was, for it was the Sabbath, The bells | himself sleepily towards him, and saidwere ringing and the people were going, in their best apparel, to church—and they all It is night." looked so happy. Every thing and every one indeed was full of joy, for it was such a every night, he comes and howls and torwarm and beautiful day that one might ments me. In the heat of the moment I have well exclaim, "God is so infinitely good to done heedless things; I was bern with an evil

O. how long! I am but a poor sinful woman; his eyes and from every pore.

it, although you insist upon it." was the preacher's wife.

"If any one can find rest in the grave, and uttered a prayer over the dead.

was a human form which was standing be- hell. Then the cock crowed. fore his bed; he saw the spirit of his deceased expression of sadness, as if she wished to say to procure for her.

omething to him. And be lifted himself up in his bed and Must thou suffer! Thou, the best, the faith-

And the dead bowed her head assentingly, nd laid her hand upon her breast.

"And can I procure rest in the grave for thee !"

"Yes," was the response. "And how !"

"Give me a hair, only a single hair from the head of the sinner whose fire will never be quenched, of the sinner whom God will condemn to the eternal pains of hell."

"And thou can'st then so easily be relieved, thou pure, thou faithful one!" replied he.

"Then follow me," said the dead." "Thou may'at hover by my side withersoever thy thoughts direct thee; for so much is granted to us. Invisible to men we may visit them in their most secret recesses, but thou must point out with a sure hand the man who is found before the crowing of the cock."

And quickly as if borne on a thought they reached the Great City, and from the walls of the houses blazed in flaming characters the names of the deadly sins: Pride, Avarice,

"Yes, there, as I believed, as I know," said he preacher, "there dwell those who are condemped to eternal flames." And they stood before a brilliantly illuminated doorway, and the broad stairs were splendid with carpets and flowers, and through the festive halls resounded the music of a ball.

The porter stood there clad in velvet and silk with a silver-mounted cane. "Our ball is almost as good as the King's said he, and turned towards the throng that filled the streets. From head to toe the thought shone forth from him: "Poor rabble, who are staring in at the doors, in comparison to me, you are all mean masses of rags,"

"Pride," said the dead, "seest thou him?"-"Him," replied the preacher. "Yes, but he is a fool, nothing but a fool, and will not be damped to eternal fire and torments." "Nothing but a fool?" echoed through the whole house of Pride, for that was what they all

And they flew to the four bare walls the miser, where, lean and shivering with cold, an old man denied himself food and drink, and clung with all his thoughts to his et .- Pre money. They saw how he sprang, like one burning with fever, from his miserable pallet how he fumbled his tattered vest in which when I am sleepy."

gold pieces were sewed up, and how his damp fingers trembled.

were quacking in the court-yard, and the cat | And they departed hastily and stood before was sporting in the sunshine, and was licking the cells of a prison, where the criminals

"Hold thy jaw, thou beast, and sleep .-

"Every night," replied the other, "Yesdisposition, which has brought me here for a second time. But, as I have offended I have the pulpit and spoke so loud and so harsh! been punished. One thing only I have not He said that men were godless, and that God | confessed. As I was leaving here after my would punish them for it; and that when first imprisonment, and passing the residence they died the wicked would go to hell, where of my master, one thought after another they would burn forever; and he said that boiled up within me. I drew a match against they would never die and their fire never be the wall, it came somewhat too near the quenched, and that they never would have thatched roof; everything was burnt; everypeace or rest. It was fearful to hear him; and thing was in flames, as I am. I myself, helphe said it, too, with such positiveness. He ed to save occupants and the cattle. Nothing told them that hell was a pest hole where the that had life was burnt, except a flock of fifth of the whole world was collected, where pigeons and the house dog. I had not thought there was no cooling in the ever-burning sul- of him. One could hear him howl, and this phur flame; that it was bottomiess, and that and the howling I hear when I wish to; and they would sink and sink into eternal silence. if I fall asleep, then comes the dog again, so It was horrible only to hear the description large and shaggy! he lays himself upon my of it, but the preacher spoke from a full breast, howls, presses upon me, stifles me .heart, and all the people were terribly fright- Listen to what I am telling you-but thou can'st snore the whole night, and I sleep not In the evening at bed-time, the preacher a quarter of an hour. And the blood rushed saw his wife sitting silent and sunk in deep into the eves of the frenzied man and he threw himself upon his companion and struck "What is the matter with thee?" inquired him in the face with his clenched fist.

"That silly fellow has another of his crazy "The matter," said she, "the matter is that fits," was the cry of those around, and the I am not able to bring my thoughts together. other prisoners seized him, struggled with cannot altogether comprehend what you him, and bent him in double, till they got his said, that there were so many godless per- head between his knees; then they bound ons, and they must burn forever! for ever! him fast while the blood was starting from

but I could never bring it into my heart to | "You are killing the unhappy man," cried let even the vilest sinner burn forever; and the preacher, and as he stretched out his hand how then could God do it who is so infinitely as if to defend the sinner-the poor sinner, good and who knows how evil comes from who, even here, was obliged to make such without and within! No. I cannot conceive bitter atonement for his offences-the scene was changed. They flew through the halls It was Autumn. The leaves were falling of the rich and the hovels of the poor. Senfrom the tree; the earnest, severe preacher smallty, Envy and all the Deadly Sins passed was sitting by the bed side of a dying person in turn before them, while a guiding angel -a pious believer was closing her eyes. It rend to them the offenses of the sinners and the excuse for them. This was feeble indeed before God, but God knows the heart; he nercy with her God, thou art that one," said knows all the evil which comes from within the preacher, and he folded her hands and and without-He who is Mercy and Love .-The hand of the preacher trembled-he venreacher's head; he opened his eyes and it from the head of the sinner. And tenre comed to him as if the moon was shining streamed from his eyes like the waters of into his room, but the moon shone not; it mercy and love, which quench the fires of

"Merciful God! Thou wilt grant her that wife, and she looked at him with such an rest in the grave which I have not been able

"I enjoy it already," said the dead; "It was thy barsh judgment, thy gloomy human ideas stretched forth his arms towards her. "And of God and his creatures which drove me to is the eternal rest denied to thee, also !- thee. Learn the nature of men. Even in the wicked, there is a portion of God, a portion which will triumph over and extinguish the fires of Hell."

And a kiss was imprinted on the lips of the preacher, and it became light around him .-God's clear sun was shining in his chamber where his wife, still living, gentle and full of love, had awaked him from a dream which had been sent of God.

SILAS WRIGHT'S WEALTH .- The Daily Wisconsin, edited by Cramer, formerly of Albany, speaking of the wealth of the most eminent American statesmen, concludes his list with the following reference to Silas Wright:

"Silas Wright, with his estate of \$4,000, was really wealthier than many others are with \$100,000. He owed no man anything; he met his obligations with the utmos promptness, and never indulged in any luxury that he could not pay for. He was a mode devoted to eternal torments, and he must be of republican simplicity. It should also be understood that he was not mean in saving "There was something glorious in witness

ing a great statesman like Siles Wright, peyer asking a pecuniary favor-or even accepting one, yet possessing only an income that could support him and his wife in frugality. Drunkenness, Sensuality, in short the whole When he was elected Governor of the great State of New York, he was known to be too poor to furnish his house. His rich friends got together and without his knowledge made up a subscription, which was tendered to him as a gift, in order to furnish his mansion. This he respectfully but kindly de-clined, saying with a true Roman grandeur, that he could not consent to receive such a favor from any one-even from his most esple to be Governor of the State of New York, and he considered it his imperative duty to live on whatever income the people had apneome while he was Governor, in good style; but with no ostentation. Such an on the part of so eminent a man as he was, is one of those precious legacies that the young men of the present day should bear in —as no true greatness can ever be schieved so long as they are the pecuniary slaves of even their nearest friends. When a public man receives favors that he cannot repay, he loses that sturdy independence so essential to usefulness, and an enduring popularity.— Live within your income, is more important to one who aims to be an influential and useful statesman, than any other maxim,"

The editor of the Washington Union ays that he and his friends keep step to the music of the Union. They keep a great deal truer step to the jingle in Uncle Sam's pock-

"I declare, mother," said a petted little girl in a pettish little way," tis too had mothof straw, and drew a stone from the wall, or! you always send me to bed when I am where lay his gold coins in a stocking, and not sleepy, and you always make me get up